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Finally, individual self-assertion is working downward. Men are not born free and equal, as anybody can well observe, but they all strive for freedom and equality in some form, according to their needs and temperaments. The standard for this desire varies with their *milieu*, but the spread of education is bound to increase it. Thus the individual life becomes more precious in itself and its claim to the right of development and consideration greater.

But this self-assertion, which, while possibly most prominent in the American nation, is another all-national concern, is everywhere modified by the coöperative trend of modern society, which in turn is all-national in its nature.

So, through all these agencies, the individual is gradually assuming a more cosmopolitan attitude to the world.

EDUCATING PUBLIC OPINION.

The eventual substitution of law for war in settling international disputes is, then, expected as the result, not of humanitarian efforts, but rather of social conditions. Nevertheless it must not be forgotten that the active workers for international peace, among whom are found the *élite* of the educated world, are performing a great and noble task in educating public opinion to a rational and respectful conception of international equity.

When the arbitration movement first began, it was met by the authorities in many lands with scorn and distrust, and the comic papers received a new source of inspiration for entertaining their readers. To-day arbitration is looked upon by the whole civilized world as a very natural recourse for settling international difficulties when diplomatic sagacity has failed.

One of the many peace societies which have thus sought to ennoble public opinion is the Association for International Conciliation (542 Fifth Avenue, New York), which publishes at intervals and distributes free of cost pamphlets of literary merit on various international topics. The Association has headed its program with the sane and dignified motto: *Pro patria per orbis concordiam* — "for our country through the concord of the world." This is the type of patriotism which our age requires of good men and women of all nations, more particularly in view of their common concern in the problems of the social world at large.

So Professor Porter reasoned.

The University of Utah, March 1, 1910

New Books.

EFFECTS OF WAR ON PROPERTY. By Alma Latifi, LL.D. Note by John Westlake, LL.D. London: Macmillan & Co., Ltd. 155 pages.

Dr. Latifi belongs to that class of students who have honored Great Britain with their scholarship in international law. He is not only thoroughly informed, but he writes as one who has thought out his legal position on the various subjects of which he treats. His condensed style gives his book the character of a manual. One can get from it in a few glances the gist of the law of public or private property in land or sea warfare in its various aspects, all conveniently classified. The book was intended to be useful to the London Naval Conference, and therefore brought down to date the discussion of questions that have recently been raised in connection with

the second Hague Conference. One of these is the question of the immunity from capture of private property at sea, against which the author argues with great force from the traditional British point of view. He holds, of course, to the idea that Great Britain will continue her supremacy at sea, and that she cannot afford to give up the old war right of capturing her enemy's merchantmen. But brilliant and comprehensive as his argument is, it treats with scant respect the American view of the subject. He regards it as a fallacy and a delusion. For the sake of fairness he should have found room for quotations from Andrew D. White and Hon. Joseph H. Choate, who have both stated the American position in a broad international spirit and put it upon humanitarian grounds, which have as yet never appealed to Great Britain. Dr. Latifi's presentation of the case is, therefore, lacking in breadth; in fact, it is somewhat depressing. It shows, however, where the agitation for the desired reform must be carried on, and that is, in Great Britain. The success of immunity can be won in Great Britain only on the plea that it will be for her own self-preservation. The good work that has been done by Lord Loreburn in showing that Great Britain would be benefited by the measure must be supported by others who share his view. Professor Westlake has added considerably to the value of Dr. Latifi's book by a note on Belligerent Rights at Sea, in which he discusses the philosophy of the American doctrine of immunity.

PACIFIC BLOCKADE. By Albert E. Hogan, LL.D., B. A. Oxford: The Clarendon Press, 1908. 183 pages. Price, 6 shillings net.

In taking "Pacific Blockade" for his subject, Dr. Hogan has entered a field which, though modern, is little known even by teachers of international law. Having described the nature of the blockade and the rules under which it is conducted, together with the treatment of ships of the blockaded state and of neutrals, the author gives an account of the various instances of this kind of semi-warlike operation that have occurred since 1827. Two cases of great historic interest are the Don Pacifico case, 1850, and that of the Venezuela Preferential Payment Claims question in 1902-1903. The reader will find that Dr. Hogan's story of the Don Pacifico case will correct erroneous impressions which have been given wide currency by text writers. He will be interested in the Venezuela case because it came before the Hague Court. The author has brought together considerable new material and many references that are of value to the student and the teacher. His method of dividing his subject is helpful to a ready understanding of it. He is to be congratulated upon his simplicity and clearness. At the end of the book is a collection of the various notices that have been issued by governments proclaiming pacific blockade. These notices add to the value of the text.

AMERICAN ADDRESSES AT THE SECOND HAGUE PEACE CONFERENCE. By Dr. James Brown Scott. Boston: Ginn & Co. 1910. 217 pages.

Up to this time it has been impossible to get the speeches made by American delegates at the second Hague Conference. They have now, however, become accessible to everybody by their publication in the International School of Peace Series, in a work edited by Dr